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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/715,354	11/19/2003	Yu-Lin Chung	CHUN3065/EM	3788

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EXAMINER

BROWN, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2116

DATE MAILED: 02/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/715,354		CHUNG, YU-LIN	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Michael J. Brown		2116	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 1 of Specification applicant misspells "Background". Currently reads "BACKGROUNG OF THE INVENTION" and should read "BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1, 3, and 4 are objected to because of the following informalities: In reference to claim 1, claim reads "at leaser one battery charging circuit" and should read "at least one battery charging circuit. In reference to claim 3, on the last line of the claim it reads "circuit brake" and should be read "circuit break". In reference to claim 4, claim reads "wherein the voltage increase circuit including a control circuit" and should read "wherein the voltage increase circuit includes a control circuit". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
3. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tan(US PGPub 2005/0208344) in view of Yang et al.(US Patent 6,638,344).

As to claim 1, Tan discloses a mouse pad with a power supply(see paragraph 0051, lines 6-9). However Tan fails to disclose the power supply being an uninterruptible DC supply comprising at leaser one battery charging circuit, at least one test circuit, and at least one voltage increase circuit. Tan also fails to disclose at least one rechargeable battery with one end of the mouse pad being connected to an AC/DC power converter and the other end thereof being open to compatible peripheral products. Tan further fails to disclose when city-power supply is normal the AC/DC power converter charge the battery of the mouse pad therein, simultaneously supplying power to connected peripheral thereof, and in case pf city power cutoff, the mouse pad immediately activate the rechargeable battery to supply the needs of connected peripheral.

Yang teaches an uninterruptible DC supply(UPS system 1, see Fig. 1) comprising at leaser one battery charging circuit(charge circuit 26, see Fig. 1), at least one test circuit(power detecting circuit 20, see Fig. 1), and at least one voltage increase

circuit(power management circuit 21, see Fig. 1). Yang also teaches at least one rechargeable battery(battery 25, see Fig. 1) with one end of the mouse pad being connected to an AC/DC power converter(power source 16, see Fig. 1) and the other end thereof being open to compatible peripheral products(mainboard 10 and hard disk 11, see Fig. 1). Yang further teaches when city-power supply is normal the AC/DC power converter charge the battery of the mouse pad therein, simultaneously supplying power to connected peripheral thereof, and in case pf city power cutoff, the mouse pad immediately activate the rechargeable battery to supply the needs of connected peripheral(see column 2, lines 8-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the inventions of Tan and Yang in order to create an uninterruptible power supply which also serves as a mouse pad. The motivation to do so would add to the obvious single functions of a mouse pad and uninterruptible power supply, allowing one to have a mouse pad that also supplies power and a uninterruptible power supply that can also serve as a pointing device surface.

As to claim 2, Tan discloses the mouse pad wherein a battery charging circuit(battery charge controller 9, see Fig. 2) including a voltage-stabilizing charging circuit(see paragraph 0027, lines 7-11).

As to claim 3, Yang teaches the uninterrupted DC supply wherein the test circuit including a detecting circuit for detecting over- voltage and over-charge of the battery, a checking, stabilizing and indicator circuit for the battery's charge level and a circuit break(see column 2, lines 30-50).

As to claim 4, Yang teaches the uninterrupted DC supply wherein the voltage increase circuit including a control circuit(see column 2, lines 33-41).

As to claim 5, Yang discloses the uninterrupted DC supply wherein, the compatible products are notebook or desktop computers(see column 2, lines 10-16).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-5932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00am to 3:30pm(EST).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIRS) system. Status information for the published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications are available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 886-217-9197 (toll-free).

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